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ABSTRACT

This chronology outlines 189 key events in the history of business education in the United States from 1635 to 1989, inclusively. Among the types of business education-related developments chronicled are the following: the first time specific types of business courses were offered at specific instructional levels and at specific types of institutions; the establishment of major business education schools, programs, and awards; the invention of various types of office machines; the passage of federal legislation pertaining to business education and financial support for such education; the founding of various business-related publications; the development of key instructional methods used in business education; the writing of important business-related textbooks; and the founding and activities of important business education-related professional associations and related committees. Also included in the chronology are 119 selected references, a glossary of abbreviations, and an appendix listing the recipients of 18 different business education-related awards. (MN)

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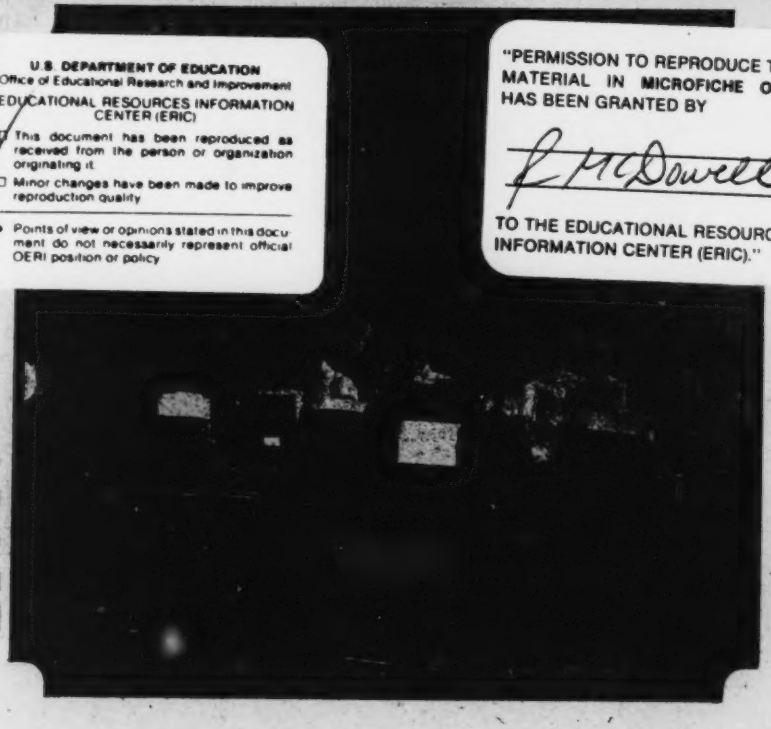

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A Chronology of Business Education in the United States 1635-1990

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A Chronology of Business Education in the United States

1635-1990

1990 UPDATE AND REVISIONS
by B. June Schmidt and Carol L. Jennings

1957, 1969, 1977 VERSIONS
by Samuel J. Wanous

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National Business Education Association
1914 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091

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This record of the proud history and professional heritage of business education is provided as another of the many services of the National Business Education Association. This is the third revision since the Chronology was first published in May 1957.

1635 Business education makes its appearance in the New World.

In this year Plymouth Colony hired a schoolmaster, James Morton, to teach the children to read, write, and cast accounts. (13:101-02) Casting accounts was a course in practical arithmetic. It included many of the subjects covered today in business arithmetic.

The schoolmaster of the first school in Philadelphia, founded in 1683, offered to teach reading, writing, and casting accounts for eight shillings per quarter. (118:504) Further evidence is thus available that practical business education spread to frontier trade centers very early in our country's history.

It should be pointed out, however, that in the United States the chief means of obtaining an education in the practical methods of business during the first two centuries was through the apprenticeship system. Boys wishing to prepare for business careers left school early to enter stores and offices where they learned, as apprentices, the bookkeeping and business methods that were then in vogue. (66:143)

1647 Development of Latin grammar schools is required by law.

A New England law of 1647 required the development of Latin grammar schools; consequently, these schools, which were maintained exclusively for boys, were the predominant secondary schools of this period. Their chief purpose was the preparation of boys for college entrance. In a few of these schools, however, commercial demands resulted in the introduction of more practical studies such as merchants' accounts, navigation, surveying, and higher mathematics. (44:31, 251)

1709 Bookkeeping courses are offered in Boston.

Bookkeeping was offered in Boston as early as 1709 by John Green, in New York in 1731 by George Brownell, and in Philadelphia in 1733 by Andrew Lamb. (101:37, 47)

Although confirmatory records are not available, it is safe to say that bookkeeping was taught in Boston and New York even before 1700. Both cities had become important centers of trade, and a demand for bookkeeping instruction existed. (101:52)

Bookkeeping, along with other vocational subjects such as navigation, surveying, and mathematics, was offered only in private schools (commonly called "School," "Grammar School," and "English Grammar School"). They were the most popular secondary schools throughout the eighteenth century. (101:53)

Generally, the teaching methods used were based on actual experience in business. Most of the instructors were men who engaged in both foreign and domestic trade. They had practical experience in shipping, foreign exchange, and bookkeeping. (101:50)

Although both single- and double-entry bookkeeping systems were taught, the titles of the textbooks used at the time indicate that double-entry bookkeeping was emphasized. (101:48)

1729 Isaac Greenwood writes the first commercial arithmetic textbook.

The title of this book was *Arithmetick, Vulgar and Decimal; with the Applications thereof to a Variety of Cases in Trade and Commerce.* (101:45) Commercial arithmetic was primarily a vocational subject.

1749 Franklin's Academy is founded in Phladelphia.

Generally conceded to be the first such school founded, Frankin's Academy began instruction in 1751 with three organized departments: the Latin School, the English School, and the Mathematical School. (44:246) Business subjects included in the curriculum were arithmetic; accounts; French, German, and Spanish for merchants; history of commerce; rise of manufacturers; progress and changing seats of trade. (107:156-60)

A distinctively new type of school, the academy's chief aim was the preparation of youth for the changing conditions of society, government, and business. (44:249) Academies were established for girls as well as for boys; in time, many became coeducational. (44:251)

As a forerunner of the modern high school, the academy became very popular. By 1859, there were 6085 academies, with 12,260 teachers, and 263,096 students. (44:247) Later the public high school became an active competitor, and the academies turned almost exclusively to preparing students for college entrance.

1796 Benjamin Workman publishes first textbook in bookkeeping.

Among the several early titles published in bookkeeping, Workman's textbook, the American Accountant, published in Philadelphia in 1796, appears to be the first. The book was said to contain the principles of mercantile arithmetic, methodically arranged and largely exemplified—the whole being adapted to commerce in the United States. (60:13)

1818 James A. Bennett starts illustrious career as business educator.

In 1818, James A. Bennett started teaching bookkeeping in New York, and two years later he published the American System of Practical Bookkeeping Adapted to the Commerce of the United States and Exemplified in One Set of Books, Kept by Double Entry; Designed for Schools. He produced the twenty-first edition of this book in 1842.

Bennett played a major role in popularizing specific training for business pursuits. He was a champion of the principle that business transactions could be reduced to regular and systematic statements and, as such, could be taught as effectively in the classroom as in the office. He believed that schools should duplicate the actual practices of business and fathered the idea of making records of business transactions from actual or facsimile business papers. He invented the perpetual scholarship device and the short-term course. He held that a knowledge of accounts would be found of value to everyone, no matter what the trade or profession. (60:18)

1819 Thomas Lloyd publishes the first American system of shorthand.

Shorthand was used as early as 100 B.C. by Marcus Tullius Tiro, secre tary to Cicero, and perhaps before that. The following centuries witnessed the use of many private systems for shortcuts in handwriting. The first shorthand book published in the United States is thought to be a reprint of the Gurney system (of English origin) in 1789. Thomas Lloyd produced his own shorthand, the first truly American system, and published it in 1819. Lloyd was the first shorthand teacher of any note in the United States, and as early as 1787, he was instructing pupils. His use of shorthand as a reporter for the first United States Congress establishes its importance as a method of recording for legislative bodies. (12:34)

1820 Appearance of the first mercantile libraries.

The first mercantile libraries appeared in New York and Boston in 1820. The New York library was founded to "assist clerks and others engaged in mercantile business to enjoy the use of reading facilities." The first president was Lucius Bull, and the present building is located at 17 East 47th Street, New York. (71:343)

1823 Bookkeeping is offered in the first public high school.

The first public high school, the English Classical School for Boys, was established in Boston in 1821. (44:253) One of the chief aims of the school was to prepare students for commercial careers. (70:434) In 1823, bookkeeping was added to the curriculum. It appeared in the programs of other high schools as they were established. (60:44) In spite of the effort of planning committees to provide broad as well as practical training in the public high school for students not intending to go to college, those in charge stressed education for college entrance. (119:28-29)

1827 Massachusetts law requires instruction in bookkeeping.

In 1827, the Massachusetts legislature enacted a law requiring every municipal group of five hundred or more families to establish a high school. Certain specified subjects, including bookkeeping, had to be offered. A plausible reason for this concession to commercial courses may be that the legislators wanted to make the high school useful to as many people as possible since it had to be supported with tax money. It is equally plausible that the high school gained rapid support from community tax-paying groups because it contained instruction in business subjects. The high schools that were developed after this date patterned their aims and programs after those in Massachusetts. (44:257)

1834 R. Montgomery Bartlett opens a business college in Philadelphia.

The claim is frequently made that Bartlett was the first to use the name "business college" for his school. He was unquestionably one of the earliest and most successful workers in the field. His school, like those that followed it, offered instruction in bookkeeping and penmanship. It emphasized clerical training. (64:6) Bartlett was actively connected with the

development of business education for more than fifty years. Bartlett was typical of the early pioneers of business education. They were generally practical bookkeepers who saw the need for bookkeeping instruction. Most wrote their own textbooks. James Gordon Bennett, founder of the New York Herald, advertised the establishment of a commercial school in 1824. There is some doubt, however, that the school ever opened. (66:144)

1835 Dolber's Commercial College is founded in New York.

Dolber's was credited by the U. S. Commissioner of Education as being the first institution in this country to be devoted exclusively to commercial education. (60:24)

By 1850, there were approximately twenty of these schools throughout the East and Midwest. They demonstrated that the knowledge and skills needed for clerical work could be systematized and taught more quickly and economically in a school than by the apprenticeship method in business firms.

Thomas Jones opened a commercial school in New York in the late thirties. An outstanding business educator, he pioneered new ideas of teaching bookkeeping and also outlined a plan for the organization of business education on the collegiate level. (60:24)

1837 Isaac Pitman publishes his first shorthand system.

Isaac Pitman's shorthand system, called Stenographic Sound Hand, had a profound influence on shorthand instruction in the United States. In fact, most of the shorthand systems written in the United States during the latter half of the nineteenth century were based on his system and generally referred to as "Pitmanic." (74:127)

1840 Peter Duff founds business school with the longest continuous history.

This school, originally known as Duff's Mercantile College, was incorporated in 1840 in Pittsburgh and was still in existence in 1990 under the name Duff's Business Institute. (14:19)

1842 Eastman Commercial College opens in Rochester, New York.

A business school was opened in Rochester, New York, in 1842 by George Washington Eastman. (71:136) His publicity-conscious nephew and student, H. G. Eastman, followed this school with schools in Oswego, New York; St. Louis, Missouri; and Poughkeepsie, New York. The latter used fantastic advertising campaigns to attract students and should be credited with adding impetus to business education by giving it wide publicity at this early date. (60:28-29)

1848 The first shorthand magazine appears.

The first shorthand magazine is purported to be the American Phonographic Journal, a 16-page magazine that appeared in July 1848. It was published by Dyer and Webster of Philadelphia and sold for 10 cents an issue, or $1 a year. (71:557)

1853 The Bryant-Stratton Business College chain is started.

H. B. Bryant and H. D. Stratton opened their first school in Cleveland in 1853. By 1863, more than fifty schools were under their management. Uniform textbooks were developed for schools in the chain, and school managers held meetings for the purpose of improving and promoting business education. (60:28)

The private business colleges made several notable contributions to the development of business education during this period. They demonstrated that training for office occupations could be given in the classroom more advantageously than in the apprenticeship situation. They trained the business teachers for early high school programs and worked to have high schools adopt business programs. Private school educators wrote the business textbooks that were used by the early high schools and were instrumental in establishing the Department of Business Education in the National Education Association (NEA).

1858 Silas S. Packard opens a business school in New York.

Starting in 1850 as a penmanship teacher in Cincinnati, Silas S. Packard opened a business college in New York in 1858 as part of the Bryant-Stratton chain. In 1867, he bought the school and changed its name to Packard College. His move was followed by others, thus putting an end to chain-school development. Packard's leadership as a teacher, textbook author, and school manager during

An 1857 Francis piano typewriter on exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution in 1928

this period is undisputed. Some authorities believe his school was the first to teach stenography and typewriting. (64:18-21)

1860 Herbert Spencer champions practical aims for education.

Herbert Spencer, English educator and philosopher, declared, "To prepare us for complete living is the function which education has to discharge." Before 1860, the goals of education were stated in vague terms. Spencer's specific aims influenced educational thought in the United States. "Those activities that secure the necessaries of life" was listed as one of five objectives of education. (103:32)

1861 Women enter business through the doors of the Treasury Department.

An acute shortage of male clerks in the federal government offices during the Civil War provided the wedge for the entrance of women into the office. General Francis Elias Spiner, Treasurer of the United States under Lincoln, hired 1,500 women and took them into government offices. (117:53) The vast influx of women into the business office is illustrated by the fact that according to the 1966 report of the U.S. Department of Labor, women outnumbered men by approximately 2 to 1 in clerical and kindred occupations.

1862 Shorthand is offered in public high schools.

Although authorities disagree on the exact year in which shorthand, or "phonography" as it was then called, was offered in public high schools, there is some evidence that it was introduced in St. Louis in 1862. (73:20)

1862 The comprehensive high school concept is accepted.

The introduction and acceptance of shorthand and bookkeeping in the public schools marks the origin of clearly defined business education at public expense in the United States. (70:434)

When business education opened the door to an enlarged secondary program of studies that had both college preparatory and vocational aims, a number of other vocational subjects were admitted. Thus, the comprehensive or democratized school, which most educators agree is the greatest single contribution of the high school to American education, had its roots in business education.

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1862 The Morrill Act gives aid to collegiate business education.

The Morrill Act—or "land-grant act"—gave each state 30,000 acres of land for each representative in Congress for the purpose of establishing a college for instruction in agriculture, mechanical arts, and business.

1866 Private school owners organize the National Union of Colleges.

Owners of private schools formed the National Union of Colleges, which was replaced a year later by the International Business College Association. An economic depression followed, and this organization was apparently dissolved. (66:145)

1867 The U.S. Office of Education is created.

On March 2, 1867, the U.S. Office of Education was created. In 1869, it became a part of the Department of the Interior; in 1939, it became a part of the Federal Security Agency when that agency was created; and in 1953, it became a part of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare when that agency was created. Administered by the National Center for Educational Research and Development, the U.S. Office of Education was in turn responsible for administering several programs, including the Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Technical Education and the Bureau of Higher Education. These bureaus handled grants and provided other assistance to the various levels involved. (112:221)

In May 1980, the U.S. Department of Education was formed as a separate department. Business education was placed in the Division of Vocational Education under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education. This division has major responsibilities for providing national leadership and administrative leadership to the various vocational areas.

1868 The first practical typewriter is invented.

Christopher Latham Sholes, inventor of the first practical typewriter, completed the original machine in 1867. Two patents were granted on this machine in 1868 in the name of Sholes, Glidden, and Soule. Carlos Glidden, a lawyer, and Samuel W. Soule, an engineer and draftsman, were co-workers. (45:19-20)

The typewriter eventually provided a powerful impetus to the development of business education at the high school and business college levels. Typewriting became the most popular subject in the high school business curriculum. The 1961 school census showed that almost 25 percent of public high school students in the United States were enrolled in a typewriting class in any given year.

1871 Recognition is given to business education by universities.

The U.S. Commissioner of Education listed 23 universities and colleges, mostly located in the Midwest, which were offering commercial work of some kind in 1871. Included in the list were Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and the University of Notre Dame at South Bend, Indiana. In some of these schools there was a fairly large percentage of students pursuing commercial work.

1872 Baldwin invents the first calculator in the United States.

The invention of the first calculator in the United States by Frank S. Baldwin marked the beginning of a rapidly growing calculator industry in this country.

In the 1820's (the exact date is unknown) Charles Xavier Thomas, an Englishman, invented a calculator—the first to add, subtract, divide, and multiply accurately. It was widely copied by other inventors and is considered to be the forerunner of present-day desk calculators.

Many American inventors entered the picture after 1872. Among those making unique contributions were Dorr Eugene Felt and William S. Burroughs who, in the late 1880's, invented the first adding machine that listed amounts and sums on paper. In 1914, Oscar and David Sundstrand invented a ten-key adding-listing machine, which has since become the most commonly used calculator in modern business offices.

1876 The first stenotype machine is invented.

The first stenotype machine was invented by John Celinergos Zachos of New York in 1876. The type was fixed on eighteen shuttle bars, two or more of which could be depressed simultaneously, and the impression was made by a plunger common to all the bars. (71:575)

1878 Typewriting is first offered in school programs.

Typewriter manufacturers, in their zeal to sell machines, held that no instruction on the machine was necessary. This was, of course, when touch typewriting had not yet been introduced. However, private business schools did recognize the need for training even then, and the Scott-Brown School in New York was the first school to offer typewriting. (61:81)

1878 Frank McGurrin develops touch typewriting.

When the typewriter first appeared on the market, some operators used two fingers; others used four or six. Frank McGurrin, the recognized typewriting champion of his day, introduced the method of using eight fingers and typing by touch. (114:491) By 1900, his method was almost universally accepted.

1878 The Business Educators' Association, the predecessor of the NEA Department of Business Education, is organized.

The Business Educators' Association was the first organization of any importance to be formed for business educators. Consisting mainly of private school members, the organization published monographs on such topics as the selection of teachers and equipment.

1880 The first typewriting instruction book is published.

In 1880, Edward F. Underhill published the first book on typewriting, Handbook of Instruction for the Typewriter. In 1882, Mrs. M. V. Longley, a teacher in her husband's school in Cincinnati, prepared a book of progressive typing lessons using the eight-finger method. The title of her book was Remington Typewriter Lessons. The first textbook to advocate touch typewriting was published by Bates Torrey in 1889, under the title A Manual of Practical Typewriting. (114:491) Private school teachers dominated the field of textbook authorship until the 1920's.

1881 The first successful collegiate school of business is founded.

The first successful school of business, the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, was founded in 1881. Prior attempts to establish such a school were made by James DeBow at the University of Louisiana in 1851, at the University of Wisconsin in 1866, and by Robert E. Lee at Washington and Lee University in 1869. (100:53-54)

In 1898, both the University of California and the University of Chicago opened their colleges of commerce. By 1935, there were more than 180 such schools, and enrollments were growing nine times more rapidly than were total collegiate enrollments. Business education was the most rapidly growing field in higher education.

From the beginning, the chief aim of collegiate business training has been the development of business leaders capable of making decisions based upon familiarity with economics, sociology, psychology, and related fields.

1885 Publication of *Phonographic World* is started.

Published by E. N. Miner of New York, *Phonographic World* was of special interest to shorthand and typewriting teachers. In 1921, it became the *Journal of Commercial Education*. In 1929, the *Journal of Commercial Education* and the *Business School Journal* (a Haire Publishing Company periodical started in 1928) combined and became the *Journal of Business Education*. (68:7,29) The Trethaway Publishing Company purchased the *Journal* in 1932. From 1936 to 1946, the National Council for Business Education purchased space in the *Journal*, which was used as its official publication. In 1985, the *Journal of Business Education*, a refereed journal, changed its name to *Journal of Education for Business*.

1887 The Hollerith code is invented.

Herman Hollerith developed a system for storing data in punched cards. The punched holes activated a circuit that caused counters to perform calculations. The U.S. Bureau of Census successfully used the punched card in the 1890 national census. (104:733)

1889 Frank Harrison's *Shorthand Magazine* is published.

Volume 1, Number 1, of Frank Harrison's *Shorthand Magazine* was published in July 1889. It was written especially for typists, shorthand writers, and professional reporters.

1890 The first commercial high school in the United States is opened.

The Washington Commercial High School in Washington, D.C., was the first commercial high school in the United States. It opened on September 22, 1890, in an unused grade school building of seven rooms with Allan Davis as the first principal. (71:136)

A commercial high school was opened in Brooklyn in 1899. New York followed in 1901, and Boston opened a separate commercial high school in 1906. These schools, unhampered by classical traditions, developed model programs of business education. In the early 1900's, high schools of commerce were established in most large cities. By 1920, however, most of them had disappeared because all high schools had adopted business programs. (60:65)

1890 Edmund James makes a strong impact on business education.

Edmund James, professor of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and later president of the University of Illinois, issued a number of reports on business education that had great influence on its early development. His 1890 report made to a convention of the American Bankers Association (ABA) reviewed the general situation of business education, dealing particularly with the development of the Wharton School. The ABA resolved to recommend business training in universities and colleges on the general plan of the Wharton School.

In his report of 1892, James made a plea for the establishment of commercial high schools. He stated that our educational system should contain a series of special schools whose curriculum should reflect the wants of future businessmen. He also recommended the establishment of technical schools pursuing stenography, typewriting, and related subjects.

In a report to the ABA in 1893, James outlined what was being done in commercial education in the leading institutions of Western Europe and made recommendations for the development of business education in the United States. He praised the practical as well as the liberal character of instruction in the high schools of some European countries and remarked that the attraction of liberal education was largely due to its vocational contents while, conversely, vocational education was amply enriched by liberal contents. James called for education that prepared not only for life but also for a livelihood. This report was published as a monograph on commercial education in the Report of the Commissioner of Education in 1895-96.

In a 1900 report, James advocated the expansion of the two-year high school curriculum into a four-year curriculum, combining a general secondary education with business education. He commented on the introduction of these programs in the high schools of many of the larger cities in the United States. (4:31) His book, published in 1910, brought together his ideas on the development of business education on the high school, private school, and university levels. (64)

1892 Business Educators' Association votes to join NEA.

During the presidency of Enos Spencer, the Business Educators' Association took action to become a department in the National Education Association. The following is from the minutes of the NEA dated July 12, 1892, at Saratoga Springs, New York: "A petition signed by the officers and members of the Business Educators' Association for admission as a department in the National Education Association was read, the petition granted, and the department designated as the Department of Business Education." (89:31)

1893 John Robert Gregg brings his shorthand system to the United States.

The Ben Pitman, Graham, and Munson shorthand systems, copied after the Isaac Pitman system used widely in England at the time, were the most popular in the United States in the middle and late 1800's. (77:240)

In 1893, John Robert Gregg brought his system, first published in Liverpool, England, in 1888 under the title of *Light-Line Phonography—The Phonetic Handwriting*, to Boston. (58:32) The Gregg system succeeded so well that by 1935 it was offered in 96 percent of the public high schools teaching shorthand in this country. (94:26)

1893 Congress of Business Education is held in Chicago.

A Congress of Business Education was held in cooperation with the NEA at the World's

Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The meeting was international in scope. (90)

1895 National Commercial Teachers Association is formed.

In 1895, some of the private school members withdrew from the NEA Department of Business Education and formed the National Commercial Teachers Association (later the National Business Teachers Association) with S. S. Packard as the first president. In 1897, this same group organized the Eastern Commercial Teachers Association (later the Eastern Business Teachers Association).

1898 Drexel Institute offers first business teacher education course.

Drexel Institute in Philadelphia was the first institution of collegiate status to offer a program for the preparation of business teachers. (91:734) Before this date, public school business teachers were prepared in the private business schools. By 1929, business teacher education programs were offered in 138 degree-granting institutions. (57:31-32)

1899 Publication of the *Gregg Writer* is started.

Issued by the Gregg Publishing Company, the *Gregg Writer* was of special interest to students and teachers of Gregg shorthand. In 1950, it was discontinued; *Today's Secretary* took its place.

1901 International Society for Business Education is formed.

The International Society for Business Education (ISBE) was organized in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1901. The first president of this organization was R. Stagemann of Germany.

In 1969, the U.S. Chapter of the International Society for Business Education was established as an affiliate of the National Business Education Association. Between 1952 and 1989, four ISBE meetings were held in the United States. The 1952 and 1965 ISBE meetings were held in New York. The 1976 ISBE meeting was held at Northern Illinois University in DeKalb, and the 1986 ISBE meeting was held at Stanford University. Over 430 people, representing sixteen countries, attended the 1986 meeting. (16)

1902 The first junior college is established.

Joliet Junior College, the oldest extant public junior college, was founded in Joliet, Illinois, in 1902. The provision for two-year curriculums in junior colleges has resulted in the development of numerous semiprofessional business education programs. (52:167-68)

A typing classroom circa 1900

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1903 James W. Baker publishes the first edition of *20th Century Bookkeeping*.

The complete title of James W. Baker's book was *20th Century Bookkeeping and Office Practice*. It was written as a text for a business college in Tennessee. Baker resigned his teaching position to enter a publishing partnership in 1903. (76) The firm was incorporated in 1904 as the South-Western Publishing Company, which continues to specialize in business and economics publications.

1903 NEA committee prepares first report on business education.

A "Committee of Nine," appointed by the NEA, issued a report in 1903 recommending a four-year course of business training in public schools. The course consisted of the college preparatory curriculum with business courses listed as electives. (92:750-53)

1906 Cooperative part-time training programs originate at the University of Cincinnati.

Not long after cooperative, part-time programs were introduced at the University of Cincinnati, similar programs were adopted in a number of high schools in the Midwest and Northeast. One of the earliest programs in cooperative, part-time training in business education at the high school level was established in 1926 at Wilmington, Delaware. (95:459, 60:146)

1909 Frederick G. Nichols leads the way as state supervisor for business education.

Although the first state supervisory position in business education is considered to have gone to I. O. Crissy in 1898, it was only with the appointment of Frederick G. Nichols as inspector of education that business education received proper recognition at the state level. Nichols had distinguished himself in 1905 as the first city director of business education in Rochester, New York. His lead was followed by other states and cities, which gradually began to employ similar specialists. At first, progress was slow—only six supervisors for business education at the state level being appointed by 1956. This number increased to twelve in 1962 and to substantially more in 1963 with the impetus created throughout the country by the Vocational Education Act of that year. (84:1; 95:2-3, 236) Presently, every state plus the U.S. territories, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia have appointed state supervisors of business education.

A typist circa 1900

In the 1930's, Nichols was instrumental in establishing, through the National Office Management Society, achievement tests for school examination and personnel-hiring purposes. In 1933, he wrote *Commercial Education in the High School*, a book on principles, problems, and methods in business education. In 1934, Nichols and Paul S. Lomax led in organizing the National Council for Business Education, which merged with and became the executive board of the United Business Education Association (UBEA) in 1946. (106:30; 95:381-83)

1911 Frederick W. Taylor writes the first textbook on scientific management.

The Taylor plan of management, included in a textbook by Frederick W. Taylor, is generally known as "Scientific Management." The plan, founded on time study, was introduced in papers and magazine articles as early as 1895. (56:5-6)

1915 NEA committee prepares second report on business education.

In its 1915 report, a committee appointed by the NEA advocated the development of two

business curriculums for public high schools. One of these was in accounting, the other in stenography. Provision was made for an office practice class in each major. (79:930-33)

1916 The American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business is organized.

The American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business sponsors annual meetings, sets standards for member schools, conducts evaluations, and upgrades collegiate business education. In 1973, the Association changed its name to the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business.

1917 Smith-Hughes Act makes funds available to vocational education.

One of the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act made federal money available for the organization and maintenance of part-time schools and classes in order to give business training to employed persons. Reimbursement for instruction could not be obtained for regular high school business courses. (59:9)

Provision was also made for conducting studies and making reports on business jobs and their requirements, problems of administering vocational schools, and the development of courses of study. (55:7)

1917 William H. Leffingwell writes the first office management book.

William Henry Leffingwell, regarded as the father of scientific office management, published his first book, *Scientific Office Management* in 1917. (2) Leffingwell was influenced by Taylor's account of scientific management in shop work (see 1911 above) and applied the same principles to office management. "To encourage a more rapid development of the science of office management," he established the Leffingwell Medal award in 1930.

1918 The Cardinal Principles of Secondary Education are published.

The Commission on the Reorganization of Secondary Education, a group appointed by the U.S. Bureau of Education, set forth seven main objectives of education in a democracy: health, command of fundamental processes, worthy home membership, vocation, citizenship, worthy use of leisure, and ethical character. These objectives set the pattern for the development of secondary schools during the first half of the twentieth century. (111)

1919 The National Association of Office Managers is formed.

The organizational meeting of the National Association of Office Managers was held in Akron. (2) In 1929, the name was changed to NOMA (National Office Management Association). The organization became AMS (Administrative Management Society) in 1964. The AMS is a professional society for those interested in business and office management. (54:218)

1919 Federal Board for Vocational Education issues a report on business education.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education issued a report on business education advocating a plan that provided general clerical training for those students who could complete high school. The plan provided for specialization in general business and accounting, stenographic and secretarial work, retail selling, and foreign trade and shipping. (55:87)

1919 NEA committee prepares third report on business education.

In its 1919 report, a committee appointed by the NEA advocated differentiated business programs for boys and girls, the development of secretarial training programs by broadening the stenographic curriculum, and the development of a curriculum to prepare students for careers in selling. (62:14-19)

1919 The *Balance Sheet* is published for the first time.

Published by the South-Western Publishing Company for teachers of business subjects, the *Balance Sheet* covers all areas of business education.

1920 The *American Shorthand* Teacher starts publication.

Published by the Gregg Publishing Company, the *American Shorthand Teacher* was of special interest to teachers of Gregg shorthand. It was discontinued in 1933, and the *Business Teacher* took its place. In 1969, *Business Education World* absorbed the *Business Teacher*.

1922 Southern Commercial Teachers' Association is organized.

An organizational meeting held in Atlanta during the 1922 Easter vacation resulted in the formation of the Southern Commercial Teachers' Association. J. L. Harmon and Alice V. Wylie promoted the meeting, and W. W. Merriman was the first president. The name was changed to Southern Business Education Association on December 1, 1934. (41:35) On November 24, 1950, this association became the first regional group to join UBEA in its effort to unify the existing associations for business teachers.

1923 Pi Omega Pi, an honorary fraternity, is founded.

Paul Selby of Northeast Missouri State Teachers College (Northeast Missouri State University) in Kirksville was the founder and first national president of Pi Omega Pi. Pi Omega Pi is an honorary fraternity promoting scholarship and ethical ideals in business education. By 1987, Pi Omega Pi had installed a total of 151 chapters with eighty active chapters holding regular meetings. (97)

1925 The American Vocational Association organizes its Division of Business Education.

The Division of Business Education of AVA is concerned with the vocational phase of business education. There is a separate division for coordinators and supervisors of distributive education.

1927 National Association of Commercial Teacher-Training Institutions is formed.

On February 25, 1927, representatives from several colleges and universities met at the University of Iowa to form the National Association of Commercial Teacher-Training Institutions. Earl G. Blackstone was the first president. Later, the name was changed to the National Association of Business Teacher-Training Institutions. (72)

At a meeting in St. Louis on February 25, 1949, the representatives endorsed a proposal to become the teacher education division of UBEA. (81:46-47) The UBEA Executive Committee voted divisional status to NABTTI on July 4, 1949. (109:2) On February 15, 1957, the name was changed to the National Association for Business Teacher Education (NABTE) (19)

1928 *Federation Notes* begins publication.

The National Commercial Teachers Association sponsored publication of *Federation Notes*, which started as a mimeographed report of proceedings and talks given at NCTA meetings. In 1944, the name of the publication

An office of Montgomery Ward & Co. in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1913

An office in Washington, D.C., in the 1920's

was changed to *American Business Education Digest* and, in 1945, to *American Business Education*. Its publication was sponsored by the Joint Publications Commission of the National Business Teachers Association and the Eastern Business Teachers Association. The publication of *American Business Education* was discontinued in 1962, when the National Business Teachers Association dropped its publication affiliation with the Eastern Business Teachers Association and became one of the five regions of the National Business Education Association.

1932 Publication of the *National Business Education* Quarterly begins.

Prior to 1932, the only publications issued by the NEA Department of Business Education had been bulletins. During the presidency of Paul S. Lomax, publication of the *National Business Education Quarterly* was started. Earl W. Barnhart was the first editor. It was published continually until 1970, at which time its contents were incorporated into the *Business Education Forum*.

1933 Professional associations form the National Council for Business Education.

The existing professional groups formed the National Council for Business Education to achieve unity in business education. Clay D. Slinker was the first president. In 1946, the Council merged with the Department of Business Education of the NEA to form the United Business Education Association. (88:28)

1933 Consumer education text appears.

The first textbook to emphasize personal-use business procedures, *Business Principles Everyone Should Know*, by A. B. ZuTavern and A. E. Bullock, was published by the H. M. Rowe Company in 1933.

1935 American Business Communication Association is founded.

Originally known as the Association of College Teachers of Business Writing, this organization was founded at the University of Illinois by C. R. Anderson. In 1937, the name was changed to the American Business Writing Association and, in 1968, to the American Business Communication Association. The *ABCA Journal of Business Communication* is published four times a year. (5)

1935 Educational secretaries hold first convention.

After a small group of educational secretaries convened in July 1934 to form the National Association of School Secretaries, the organi-

zation held its first annual convention in 1935 and adopted a constitution and bylaws. In 1946, it became a department of the NEA and, in 1952, changed its name to National Association of Educational Secretaries. The purpose of the organization is to improve secretarial service to schools and communities. Its official publication is the *National Educational Secretary*. (82)

1936 Delta Pi Epsilon is founded.

Delta Pi Epsilon, a graduate fraternity in business education, was founded at New York University in 1936 under the sponsorship of Paul S. Lomax. It emphasizes leadership and research. *The Delta Pi Epsilon Journal* is published quarterly, and the *Business Education Index* is published annually. Each year Delta Pi Epsilon gives an award for excellence in business education research. (46) (A complete list of the recipients is in the appendix.) In 1981, Delta Pi Epsilon changed its status from a fraternity to a society, and the official description became "a national honorary professional graduate society in business education." (48:49)

1936 *Our Business Life* by Lloyd L. Jones is published by the Gregg Publishing Company.

Our Business Life, by Lloyd L. Jones, dealt with the personal use of everyday business services and understanding the nature of business and its place in the economic community. (67)

1937 George-Deen Act allots funds to distributive education.

The George-Deen Act provided funds for teachers, supervisors, and directors of (and for teachers training in) distributive subjects. Funds were limited to part-time and evening schools offering classes to workers employed in a distributive occupation.

In 1946, the George-Barden Act continued and increased the funds for distributive education.

1938 Purposes of Secondary Education in American Democracy are defined by the Educational Policies Commission.

Sponsored by the NEA, this report by the Educational Policies Commission defined the four major purposes of secondary education as: selfrealization, human relations, economic efficiency, and civic responsibility. (51)

1940 The first issue of the *Business Education Index* is published.

The first issue was published by a staff headed by Eugene Hughes. The *Business Education Index* continues to be published annually by the Delta Pi Epsilon Society and is a valuable source for business educators and students. (48:10)

1942 Secretaries form national association.

The National Secretaries Association (International) was organized in 1942 to promote continuing education for its members. In 1981, the National Secretaries Association changed its name to Professional Secretaries International and, by this time, had a membership of 41,888, making it the world's leading secretarial association.

Yearly examinations conducted by the association lead to the coveted title of Certified Professional Secretary (CPS). Prospective secretaries are aided with career preparation through the high school and postsecondary school chapters of the Future Secretaries Association. Scholarships are awarded annually by PSI to deserving secretarial students. PSI's official publication is *The Secretary*. (93)

1942 The Eight-Year Study emphasizes value of nontraditional curriculums.

This study concluded that no special pattern of subjects needs to be followed in high school in order to achieve success in college. Nontraditional curriculums were shown to provide effective preparation for college work. (3:118-19)

1942 National Association of Secondary School Principals (NASSP) and Better Business Bureau (BBB) aid consumer education teachers and students.

The Consumer Education Study sponsored by NASSP and financed by the National BBB marked cooperation between professional educators and businesses. In a six-year period, twelve teaching units on consumer topics were widely distributed in secondary schools. (83)

1942 First chapter of Future Business Leaders of America is formed.

Sponsored by the National Council for Business Education, the Future Business Leaders of America established its first chapter in Johnson City, Tennessee, on February 3, 1942. In 1946, sponsorship was changed to UBEA (now National Business Education Association), and in 1969 the organization incorporated as an independent association. Hamden L. Forkner was the founder, and the official magazine is *Tomorrow's Business Leader*.

1942 National Council of Business Schools is organized.

The chief purpose of the National Council of Business Schools was to bring private business schools into active cooperation during the war effort. The National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools merged with the Council in 1950 to form the National Association and Council of Business Schools. (75:133) *Business School Executive*, the official voice of the Association and Council, began publication in 1945.

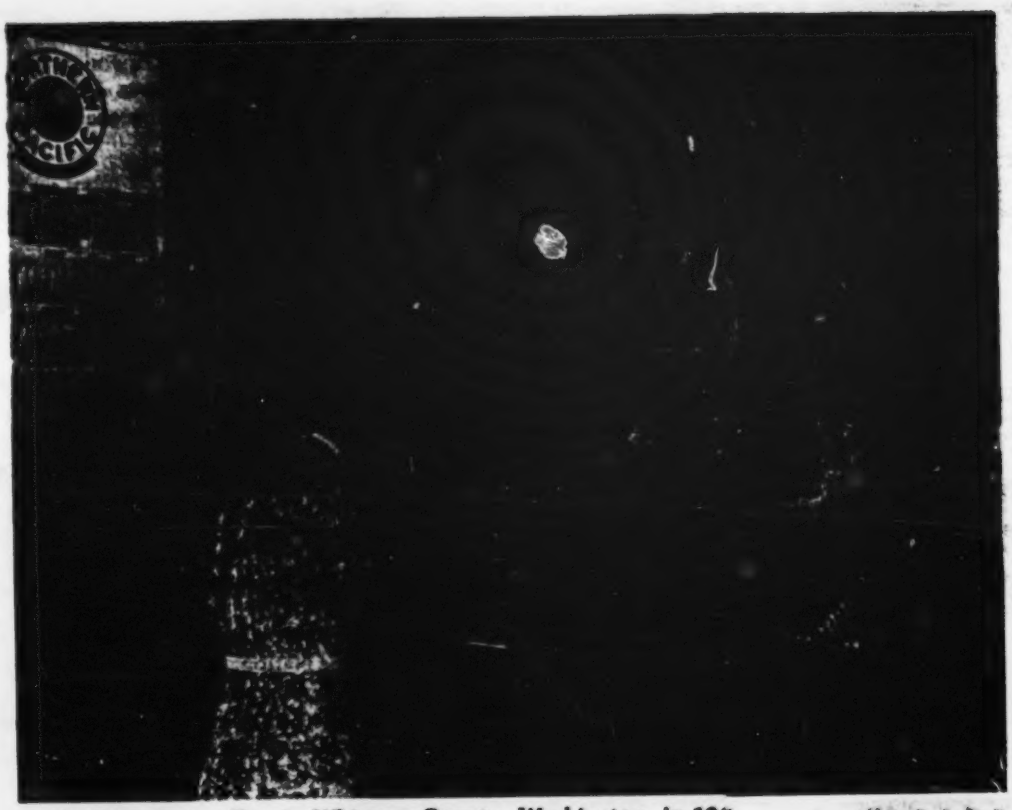
1944 First American Business Education Yearbook is published.

In 1928, the Eastern Commercial Teachers Association (ECTA) published its first yearbook, and the National Commercial Teachers Association (NCTA) began publication of a yearbook in 1935. Publication of these two yearbooks was discontinued in 1944 when the two organizations established a Joint Publications Commission and began publishing the *American Business Education Yearbook*. The last edition of this yearbook appeared in 1962 when NCTA merged with NBEA. The ECTA continued to publish its own yearbook until 1972, when it, too, merged with NBEA.

1944 The Imperative Educational Needs of Youth are formulated by the Educational Policies Commission.

A group of educators appointed by the NEA and the American Association of School Administrators (AASA) authored and published *Education for All American Youth*. Of the ten listed educational needs of youth, two have a direct bearing on business education. 50:225-26)

A bank in Creedmoor, North Carolina, in 1940



A wheat broker's office in Whitman County, Washington, in 191

1. All youth need to develop salable skills and those understandings and attitudes that make the worker an intelligent and productive participant in economic life.
5. All youth need to know how to purchase and use goods and services intelligently, understanding both the values received by the consumer and the economic consequences of their acts.

1944 **The first electromechanical computer is completed.**

Howard H. Aiken of Harvard, in collaboration with International Business Machines, built and completed the Mark I. (15) The basic operations were performed by counter wheels, switches, and other mechanical parts and were controlled electrically by punched paper tape.

In 1833, Charles Babbage, an English mathematician, had conceived an "Analytical Engine." It was to have a "store" to hold information to be processed, a "mill" to work on the data, and a "control" to provide automatic operation.

1946 **The United Business Education Association, a department of the NEA, is formed.**

On July 1, the meger of the NEA Department of Business Educaton and the National Council for Business Eduation took place in Buffalo, New York. The headquarters office was established at theNEA Center in Washington, D.C., with Holli Guy as executive director.

1946 **The first electronic computer is completed.**

J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly, University of Pennsylvania, completed ENIAC, Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator, the first truly electronic computer. Vacuum tubes were used instead of relays and other semimechanical devices. It had no moving parts other than those used in feeding data into the computer or recording results into punched cards.

In 1951, UNIVAC, Universal Automatic Computer, the first commercial stored-program compuer, was built for Sperry-Rand by Eckert and Nauchly and delivered to the Bureau of the Census. The first computer

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An insurance company bookkeeper in 1944

designed for business data processing, a UNIVAC, was delivered to the General Electric Company in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1954.

1946 Distributive Education Clubs of America is founded.

The membership of Distributive Education Clubs of America is comprised of high school juniors and seniors, as well as community college students, interested in the field of marketing and distribution as a vocation. (53:552)

1947 First issue of *Business Education Forum* is published.

With J. Frank Dame as editor, the *Forum* was issued for the first time in March 1947 as the official monthly publication of UBEA. It covered all business education subjects and news of the unified regional and affiliated associations.

1947 Research Foundation of UBEA and Administrators Division are authorized.

On July 6, 1947, UBEA authorized two divisions—the Research Foundation of UBEA and the UBEA Administrators Division. (109:3) Invitations were extended to the National Association of Business Teacher-Training Institutions and the U.S. Chapter of the International Society for Business Education to consider divisional status in UBEA, and on July 4, 1949, the UBEA Representative Assembly accepted their applications for divisional status. (18)

1950 Southern Business Education Association, first region of UBEA, is formed.

On November 24, 1950, the Southern Business Education Association, organized in 1922, became the first regional group to join UBEA in its effort to unify the existing associations for business teachers. (41:35)

1950 National Association and Council of Business Schools is established.

The National Association and Council of Business Schools was formed by a merger of the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools, organized in 1912 primarily as an informational and promotional agency, with the National Council of Business Schools. In 1951, this association was recognized by the U.S. Commissioner of Education as a national accrediting agency for private business schools. (75:133)

1951 Western Business Education Association, a region of UBEA, is formed.

On November 26, 1949, at a meeting in Corvallis, Oregon, plans were drafted for the formation of the Western Business Education Association. Theodore Yerian was the founder and first president of the association, which was formally organized on March 21, 1951. WBEA became the second regional association identified with UBEA.

1952 Mountain-Plains Business Education Association, a region of UBEA, is formed.

At a meeting in Denver on June 28, 1952, the third regional association to be identified with UBEA was organized, with Esby C. McGill as the first president. The preliminary meeting was held August 3-4,1951, in Denver.

1952 Professional Secretaries Week initiated.

Professional Secretaries Week was first initiated in 1952 as the last full week of April. Wednesday of that week has been designated as Professional Secretaries Day. (90)

1953 **Ray G. Price promoted a consumer education association—CCI.**

The Council for Consumer Information was organized by consumer educators at a meeting at the University of Minnesota. In the 1960's, the name was changed to the American Council on Consumer Interests. (6)

1953 **Work begins on the new NEA Educational Center in Washington, D.C.**

Completed in 1958, the NEA Educational Center in Washington, D.C., provides facilities for the members of the professional staff and office personnel of the NEA and its departments. NBEA headquarters offices were located in the NEA building until 1971, when the headquarters of NBEA was relocated in Reston, Virginia.

1953 **John Robert Gregg Award is established.**

The John Robert Gregg Award, sponsored by the Gregg Division, McGraw-Hill Book Company, was inaugurated in 1953 to honor outstanding contributions in business education. (A complete list of recipients is in the appendix.)

1953 **Theta Alpha Delta is nationalized.**

Founded in 1940 by a group of Los Angeles business educators to promote high professional standards among women business teachers, Theta Alpha Delta became a national organization.

1955 **UBEA-Smead Award is inaugurated.**

In the first year of the UBEA-Smead Award, 197 business education majors were cited for outstanding achievement in a collegiate business teacher education program. In 1959, the award was renamed the UBEA Award of Merit and subsequently became the NBEA Award of Merit.

1955 **National Association of Supervisors of Business and Office Education is founded.**

Under the direction of Bernard A. Shilt, the National Association of Supervisors of Business and Office Education was founded as an organization within the Business Education Division of the American Vocational Association. It acts as a representative voice for local supervisors of business and office education programs in public and private schools. (54:658) Its name was changed to the National Association of Supervisors of Business Education (NASBE) in 1975.

1957 **An inventory of business education is made in observance of the centennial year of the NEA.**

The first national conference since the merger of the NEA Department of Business Education and the National Council for Business Education in 1946 was called by UBEA to review the progress of business education during its first century and to plan for the next decade.

Three UBEA publications—the *Business Education Program in the Expanding Secondary School*, the May issue of *Business Education Forum*, and the summer issue of the *National Business Education Quarterly*—described the part business education played in the total program of education.

1957 **The First Issue of *The Delta Pi Epsilon Journal* is published on an experimental basis.**

Peter G. Haines of Michigan State University was the editor for this experimental issue. After a heated debate, the National Council decided to continue publication for four issues during the 1958-59 biennium. In 1959, *The Delta Pi Epsilon Journal* was established as a permanent publication. (48:23, 24)

1958 **The second-generation computer is born.**

The second generation of computers is characterized by the use of transistors, which make computers faster, more reliable, and cheaper than their predecessors. In 1958, IBM introduced the 7090 and 7070 computers, which used transistors exclusively. In 1959, IBM introduced the business-oriented 1401. The main feature of the IBM 1401 was that it had both card input and output. (102:2.10-11)

1959 **Policies Commission for Business and Economic Education is appointed.**

The Policies Commission for Business and Economic Education, inaugurated by UBEA

and Delta Pi Epsilon, held its first formal meeting in Chicago on February 10, 1959. The two sponsoring organizations each appointed four people to the Commission, who, in turn, selected four more from education and business. Hamden L. Forkner served as the first chairman. The purpose of the Commission is to bring about a better understanding of what constitutes business and economic education and render any assistance possible to those who are concerned with the total education of young people. (20)

1959 The American High School Today, a report by James B. Conant on the comprehensive high school, is published.

According to the report, the three main objectives of such a comprehensive high school are (1) to provide a general education for all future citizens, (2) to provide good elective programs for those who wish to use their acquired skills immediately upon graduation, and (3) to provide satisfactory programs for those whose vocations will depend on their subsequent education in a college or university. (42:17)

Of the twenty-one recommendations resulting from the study, five are directly concerned with aspects of vocational education. In Conant's judgment: (1) counselors should be sympathetic to the elective programs that develop marketable skills; (2) students' programs should not be labeled as college preparatory, vocational, or commercial; (3) diversified programs should be available for developing marketable skills; (4) regular vocational courses should not be used as a convenient dumping ground for students with low academic ability; and (5) incentive, in the form of special recognition for outstanding achievement, should be given to students who elect meaningful nonacademic sequences. (42:44-76)

1960 Society for Automation in Business Education (SABE) is founded.

The chief purpose of the Society for Automation in Business Education, founded by E. Dana Gibson and Enoch J. Haga, was to encourage teachers to learn how automation will affect them and their students and to challenge schools at all levels to provide the kind of education needed. In 1968, the name of this organization was changed to the Society for Automating Better Education. In 1975, it was absorbed by the Society for Data Educators (SDE) and in 1987 became the Association for Computer Educators (ACE). A quarterly magazine, *The Journal of Computer Information Systems*, is published.

1961 IBM introduces the Selectric typewriter.

The IBM Selectric typewriter is characterized by a single typing element (character set impressed on a metal golfball-size element). IBM also introduced the Selectric principles into its input/output terminals for computer systems. Later, the self-correcting feature was added. (113:18)

1962 NBEA is the newly adopted name of UBEA.

On July 1, 1962, UBEA changed its name to the American Business Education Association. One week later, on July 7, the name was changed again, and the organization officially adopted its present name, National Business Education Association.

1962 EBEA is established as a region of NBEA.

The Eastern Business Education Association, which had been known as the Eastern Region of UBEA, was officially established as a region of NBEA on July 1, 1962.

An accounting machine in the 1960's

1962 **NBTA affiliates with NBEA as the North-Central Business Education Association.**

Organized in 1895 as the National Commercial Teachers Association, the National Business Teachers Association became a unified region of the NBEA on July 1, 1962. Named the North-Central Business Education Association it joined with the four other regional affiliates of NBEA: the Southern Business Education Association, the Western Business Education Association, the Mountain-Plains Business Education Association, and the Eastern Business Education Association.

1962 **John F. Kennedy delivers consumer message to Congress.**

President John F. Kennedy stated the Consumer Bill of Rights as follows: (1) the right to safety, (2) the right to be informed, (3) the right to choose, and (4) the right to be heard.

1962 **United Business Schools Association is created.**

In May 1962, the American Association of Business Schools and the National Association and Council of Business Schools combined membership and resources to forge a unified alliance of business schools. (110) UBSA members voted to change their name to the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools (AICS) at the annual convention held in New Orleans, October 25-28, 1972. (7) Their official monthly publication is the *Compass*.

1962 **Data Processing Management Association (DPMA) offers the first examination leading to the Certificate in Data Processing (CDP).**

The objective of the Data Processing Management Association is to establish professional standards in the field of data processing. Membership is international and includes all levels of management personnel who have an interest in data processing. The National Machine Accountants Association, founded in 1951, changed its name to DPMA in 1962 to reflect expanding interests. Its official publications are Inside DPMA, published monthly, and *Information Executive*, published quarterly. The organization sponsors the Future Data Processors program, a series of courses in electronic data processing at the high school level.

1962 **The Manpower Development Training Act is passed.**

The Manpower Development Training Act provided funds for the occupational training of school dropouts, the unemployed, and the underemployed workers. Federal funds were made available to finance training in any occupational skill that would enable a worker to get a job. Both public and private agencies could apply for funds.

1963 **The Vocational Education Act of 1963 is passed.**

The Vocational Education Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-210) authorized substantial grants to the states "to assist them to maintain, extend, and improve existing programs of vocational education and to develop new programs of vocational education." The definition of vocational education was amended so that business and office occupations were specifically included for the first time in a legislative bill.

1963 **Business educators participate in Joint Council on Economic Education workshop.**

The JCEE invited over sixty collegiate educators and secondary school teachers to Montclair, New Jersey, to discuss how economics could be implemented in business courses, resulting in the publication of *A Teacher's Guide to Economics in the Business Education Curriculum*. (105)

1963 **The first National Business Education Yearbook is published.**

As a national unified association, NBEA began publication of the *National Business Education Yearbook* in 1963. The yearbook is devoted annually to a major issue or significant development in the business education field.

1963 **U.S. Office of Education awards grants to develop curriculum guides.**

The U.S. Office of Education awarded grants to develop curriculum guides. These guides are as follows: Accounting and Computing Occupations; Business Data Processing Systems Occupations; Filing, Office Machines, and General Office Clerical Occupations; Information Communication Occupations; Materials Support Occupations; Transporting, Storing, and Recording Occupations; Person-

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nel, Training, and Related Occupations; Stenographic, Secretarial, and Related Occupations; Supervisory and Administrative Management Occupations; Typing and Related Occupations; and Miscellaneous and Office Occupations.

1964 **Federal funds approved for War on Poverty programs.**

Three acts were passed which made federal funds available to education (including business education) to develop and offer programs aimed at reducing poverty. The three acts were the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and the Higher Education Act of 1965.

1964 **The third generation of computers is born.**

Third-generation computers incorporate Solid Logic Technology (SLT) and are designed for both scientific and business use. The electronic components, which make up the controlling circuitry of the computer, are stored on small chips rather than on a board as are transistors and diodes. Third generation computers became affordable to many businesses because manufacturers were able to mass produce the components at a low cost. The first third generation computer was the IBM System/360, which consisted of six computers, all compatibles, with 40 different input/output auxiliary storage devices. (102:2.12-13)

1964 **IBM introduces the magnetic tape Selectric typewriter (MT/ST).**

With the MT/ST, for the first time the electromechanical typewriter and a magnetic tape storage medium were combined. The tape stored data and permitted operators to make corrections, and automatically typed out a stored document at 175 words per minute. (113:18, 116)

1965 **The first Delta Pi Epsilon Research Conference is held.**

In March 1965, members of the DPE Research Committee, together with 15 people responsible for collegiate research, four consultants, and the DPE national president and vice president, met in Detroit to work out designs for research that might be conducted by the society. A research procedures manual was prepared to help local chapters in conducting research conferences for their members. (48:29)

1965 **National Association of State Supervisors of Business and Office Education is founded.**

The National Association of State Supervisors of Business and Office Education was founded as an organization within the Business Education Division of the American Vocational Association. Its name was changed in 1981 to National Association of Business Education State Supervisors (NABESS). Its membership consists of state supervisors of business education involved in directing statewide business education programs. (54:657)

1965 **The Educational Professional Development Act (EPDA) is passed.**

The Educational Professional Development Act was initially part of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and funds were available to all educators. In 1968, it became part of the Vocational Amendments of 1968 and funds were restricted to educators in vocational education. This act provided money for tuition and fees and stipends for living expenses as well as for professional travel. Many individuals in business education took advantage of this act.

1965 **The minicomputer is born.**

Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) introduced a small, inexpensive computer called a minicomputer that utilized the electronic chip. Minicomputers soon became a very important aspect of the computer industry, as processor units cost as little as $5,000. (102:2.15)

1965 **Word processing begins as a profession and appears in the curriculum.**

With the incorporation of the computer into the workplace, word processing expanded rapidly for more than two decades. The impact of word processing stemmed from the ability of the equipment to reduce typing and revision time by as much as 50 percent and production time by as much as 80 to 90 percent. (113:369)

1967 **Illinois mandates consumer education in the public schools.**

"Pupils in the public schools in grades 8 through 12 shall be taught and be required to study courses which include instruction in the area of consumer education, including but not

necessarily limited to installment purchasing, budgeting, and comparison of prices." (63)

1968 **Hollis Guy retires as executive director of NBEA.**

Hollis Guy, after twenty-two years of service as executive director of the National Business Education Association, retired on July 1. He, along with his wife Katherine Christie Guy, made substantial contributions to the field of business education during his tenure as executive director. The Executive Board of NBEA appointed O.J. Byrnside, Jr., to serve as the new executive director of the Association. (21)

1968 ***Curricular Implications of Automated Data Processing for Educational Institutions* is published.**

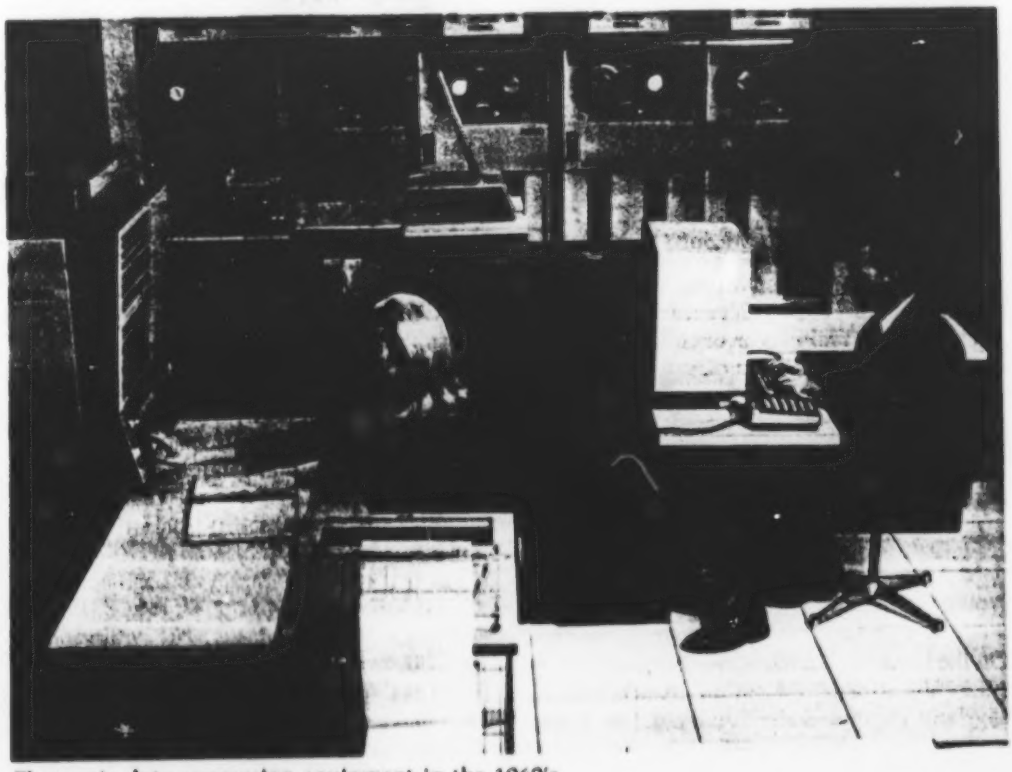
A research proposal for a nationwide study developed at the 1965 Delta Pi Epsilon Research Training Conference in Detroit was funded for over $150,000 by the U.S. Office of Education. The problem studied by the researchers was that of determining the implications of integrated data processing in offices on the preparation of office workers and on the development of office occupations curriculums for public secondary and postsecondary institutions offering less than the baccalaureate degree. (48:32)

1968 **Amendments to 1963 Vocational Education Act are enacted.**

Viewed by the Congress to serve as instruments in the elimination of rural poverty, school dropouts, pockets of unemployability, and manpower shortages, the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 were signed into law. The amendments (P.L. 90-576) were virtually a complete overhaul of programs in the field of vocational education. They were intended to benefit vast numbers of non-college-bound young people and enhance the employability of unemployed or underemployed adults. Provisions for the structure of career education were included in the 1968 Vocational Education Amendments, Part D, Exemplary Programs and Projects.

1968 **National Association of Classroom Educators in Business and Office Education is founded.**

The National Association of Classroom Educators in Business and Office Education,



Electronic data processing equipment in the 1960's

which changed its name in 1981 to the National Association of Classroom Educators in Business Education (NACEBE), is an organization within the Business Education Division of the American Vocational Association. Its membership consists of secondary, postsecondary, and adult educators, coordinators, and department chairs involved in business education programs who are members of the American Vocational Association. Its objectives are to (1) promote, develop, and upgrade business education in the United States; (2) cooperate with state supervisors, teacher educators, and city supervisors; and (3) develop leadership in educational programs for business occupations. (54:657)

1969 NBEA files articles of incorporation.

On March 17, 1969, following a unanimous vote by the Executive Board of NBEA, the Association incorporated as an independent organization. In a subsequent reorganization on February 27, 1971, the NBEA Executive Board authorized the National Association of Business Teacher Education as the institutional division, with the Research Foundation operating through NABTE. (22) The U.S. Chapter of ISBE was established as the international affiliate of NBEA following this reorganization.

1970 National Association of Teacher Educators for Business and Office Education is founded.

The National Association of Teacher Educators of Business and Office Education, which changed its name in 1981 to the National Association of Teacher Educators of Business Education (NATEBE), is an organization within the Business Education Division of the American Vocational Association. Its membership consists of teacher educators in business and office education, and its objectives include promoting education and professionalism. (54:658)

1971 Sidney P. Marland, Jr., U.S. Commissioner of Education, stresses need for career education.

On the basis of the provisions contained in the 1968 Vocational Education Amendments, Marland promoted the comingling of vocational and academic education and the discontinuance of programs of "general education" under the banner of "career education." His proposals have had a strong impact on business education. (78)

1971 The fourth generation of computers emerges.

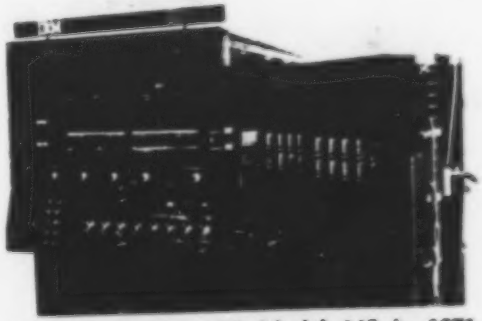
The fourth-generation computer utilized Large Scale Integration (LSI)—the number of elements on a single chip increased to over 15,000. Machines such as the IBM System 370 incorporated LSI and ushered in the fourth generation of computers. (102:2.16)

1972 Education Amendments extend and amend the Higher Education Act of 1965.

The Education Amendments of 1972 extended and increased aid to postsecondary institutions and students. They included grants for the expansion and improvement of community college programs, for instructional facilities and equipment, for research into the educational process, for the improvement of graduate programs, for occupational education, and for innovation and reform in the schools, as well as grants and loans to students, additional programs for Indian students, and graduate fellowships for careers in postsecondary education. (43:1837-40)

1972 EBTA affiliates with NBEA to achieve national unification.

The Eastern Business Teachers Association, formerly an independent organization, celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary by overwhelmingly approving a proposal to become the official Eastern Region affiliate of NBEA. The EBEA, the former Eastern Region affiliate of NBEA, was dissolved in the process. This



An IBM System 370 Model 145 in 1971, housing the first computer main memory made entirely of monolithic, integrated circuit technology

significant action on April 7, 1972, achieved for the first time in business education history complete unification of the National Business Education Association. (7) At the same time, the *EBTA Yearbook* (which superseded the *ECTA Yearbook* in 1948) was absorbed by the *NBEA Yearbook*, which began publication in 1963. At its annual meeting in 1976, the Board of Directors of the Eastern Business Teachers Association voted unanimously to change its name to the Eastern Business Education Association. (23)

1972 International Word Processing Association is founded.

This organization was founded to promote the expansion of the field of word processing as well as to provide for the exchange of information related to the concepts of word processing and office information processing services. It changed its name in 1981 to the International Information/Word Processing Association and, in 1983, to Association of Information Systems Professionals. The association was dissolved in February 1990. (53:468)

1972 Policies Commission sponsorship is expanded.

The Policies Commission for Business and Economic Education, organized in 1959 under the joint sponsorship of NBEA and Delta Pi Epsilon, added the Business and Office Education Division of the American Vocational Association as a sponsoring agency.

1972 New Office Business Education Learning Systems (NOBELS) grant is awarded.

The U.S. Office of Education awarded a grant to Wayne State University to complete a study on the curriculum of business education. The completed study was called *New Office Business Education Learning Systems* and was a flow chart of what the business education curriculum should be.

1973 The first issue of *NABTE Review* is published.

The *NABTE Review* was issued for the first time in January 1973 as the official publication of the National Association for Business Teacher Education, which was founded in 1927. The *Review* was designed as an annual publication to promote and strengthen all levels of business education through improved business teacher education at the collegiate level.

1975 Robert E. Slaughter Research Award is created.

The Gregg and Community College Division of McGraw-Hill Book Company announced a yearly award to stimulate, encourage, and reward outstanding contributions to the advancement of business and office education through research. The award was designated the Robert E. Slaughter Research Award in Business and Office Education. (A complete list of recipients is in the appendix.)

1975 The Center for Consumer and Business Education Materials is established.

The Center was established at Virginia Commonwealth University under the direction of J. Curtis Hall to establish a national repository for consumer and business education materials. The Center is now housed at Indiana-Purdue University at Fort Wayne under the direction of John Manzer. (48:39)

1975 Association of Records Managers and Administrators (ARMA) is founded.

The Association of Records Managers and Administrators was formed by the merger of the Association of Records Executives and Administrators (founded in 1955) and the American Records Management Association (founded in 1956). The purposes of ARMA are to (1) promote a scientific interest in records and information management; (2) provide a forum for research and the exchange of ideas and knowledge; and (3) furnish a source of records and information management guidance. Research is conducted in standardized alphabetical filing, shelf filing methods and equipment, machine-processed data control, microfilm systems, records protection, forms/reports management, and retention practices. (54:186)

1976 The Education Amendments of 1976 are passed by U.S. Congress.

Title II of the Education Amendments of 1976 (P.L. 94-482), entitled Vocational Education, extended certain vocational education programs and revised the Vocational Education Act of 1963 and the Amendments of 1968.

1976 **The National Business Education Association Convention is held outside of Chicago for the first time.**

Prior to 1976, all NBEA conventions were held in Chicago. In 1976, however, the NBEA convention was held in San Francisco. This marked the beginning of a rotation system among the five regions of NBEA. (16)

1976 **The microcomputer is born.**

Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak designed a single-board computer built around a microprocessor. This microcomputer later became known as a personal computer. This technology greatly reduced the price of computing; and, by 1989, personal computers were used in virtually every office, as well as in many homes. (102:2.17)

1977 **Louis C. Nanassy retires as editor of the *Business Education Index*.**

After serving as editor of the *Business Education Index* for 30 years, Louis C. Nanassy submitted his resignation after the 1976 issue was published. During the 1972-73 biennium, Louis C. Nanassy was the recipient of the first outstanding service award in the history of Delta Pi Epsilon in recognition of his long and distinguished service as editor of the *Index*. Rosemarie McCauley of Montclair State College served as editor of the *Index* from 1977-1987, at which time Carol Lundgren became editor. (48:42)

1977 **Business Education Hall of Fame is founded.**

The Business Education Hall of Fame was established at Rider College in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, under the direction of Walter A. Brower. The first inductees were initiated in 1979 with elections being held every two years thereafter. The Business Education Hall of Fame was established to encourage a deeper appreciation of individuals who have contributed significantly to the advancement of business education in the United States. The primary purpose was to designate those men and women whose professional contributions to business education are acknowledged as being of high quality. (17; 26) (A complete list of recipients is in the appendix.)

1977 **National Federation of Independent Business inaugurates NBEA award.**

NBEA established a new teaching award sponsored by the NFIB and called the National Federation of Independent Business Award for Outstanding Contributions to the Teaching of Business Principles and Economics. (A complete list of recipients is in the appendix.) This award was discontinued after the 1987 NBEA Convention.

1977 **Expanded NBEA awards program is announced.**

Four new awards, to be given annually at the NBEA Convention beginning in 1978, were approved and adopted by the NBEA Executive Board. The awards are as follows: NBEA Award for Outstanding Contributions to Business Education by a Senior College Business Teacher; NBEA Award for Outstanding Contributions to Business Education by a Postsecondary Business Teacher Other Than a Senior College Business Teacher; NBEA Award for Outstanding Contributions to Business Education by a Secondary Business Teacher; and NBEA Award for Outstanding Contributions to Business Education by Individuals (Other Than Business Teachers), Institutions, Organizations, Business Firms, and Government Agencies. (Complete lists of the recipients of each award are in the appendix.)

1977 **DPE establishes Distinguished Lecture Series at NBEA.**

DPE inaugurated its Distinguished Lecture Series by selecting a top business leader to speak at the Second General Session of the 1978 NBEA Convention. The aim of the annual lecture is to strengthen ties between business and industry and business education. The first Distinguished Lecturer was Donald V. Seibert, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of J.C. Penney Company. (24: 49:44)

1977 **DPE forms Research Foundation.**

The DPE National Council unanimously approved the proposed Articles of Incorporation for the DPE Research Foundation. The objectives of the foundation are "to provide for the advancement and extension of technical and scientific investigation, research, and experimentation in the field of study commonly known as business education, which includes

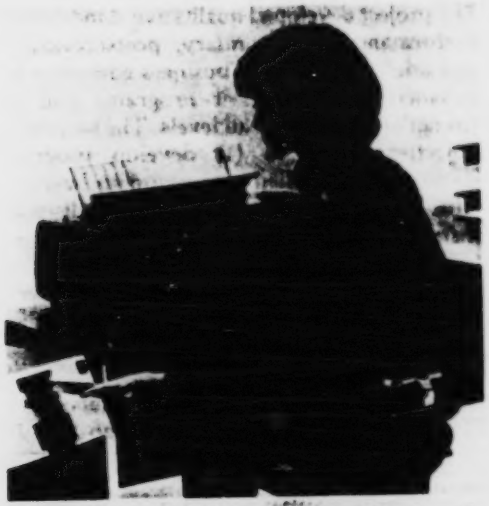
but is not limited to office education, accounting and data processing, distributive education, and basic business education, and to make grants and gifts to support and assist in such investigation, research, and experimentation." (25:41, 43, 44)

1978 NBEA receives U.S. Office of Education Career Education contract.

The NBEA received a contract from the USOE as a result of a proposal entitled "Retraining Business Teachers To More Effectively Engage in the Development and Dissemination of Career Education Concepts in Business Education." Calfrey Calhoun was project director and O.J. Byrnside, Jr., served as project administrator. The purpose of the contract was to enable NBEA to develop a national program to (1) help its members understand the need for career education reforms and the importance of these reforms to the teaching of business and (2) provide its members with the necessary assistance to implement the reforms in the classroom. (27)

1978 Electronic typewriter is introduced.

The electronic typewriter contains a microprocessor in which automatic features are preprogrammed. Many mechanical parts which were commonly found in the electric typewriters have been replaced with electronics, thus making the typewriter more reliable. (113:130)



An IBM Mag Card Composer, used primarily for preparation of copy for offset printing

1979 First annual National Education for Business Week is initiated.

Senator Claiborne Pell and Representative William D. Ford, along with co-sponsors Representatives Carl D. Perkins and Ronald Bo Ginn, submitted a resolution designating April 16-22, 1979, as the first National Education for Business Week. The project was jointly sponsored by the National Business Education Association and the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools. Since then, 12 other organizations have added their sponsorship. (28; 29; 30)

1980 *National Study of Word Processing Installations in Selected Business Organizations* is published.

The results of a major national word processing research study were published by Delta Pi Epsilon. Data was collected with the assistance of Delta Pi Epsilon members from over 90 percent of the society's chapters. The chairperson for the study was Jolene D. Scriven, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb. (26: 49:47, 48)

1980 Symposium on Business Teacher Education is held.

A symposium on business teacher education was held at Rider College in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, that brought together forty business educators to take a serious look at business teacher education. As a result a booklet was published entitled *A Symposium: Business Teacher Education, November 1980* and was distributed nationally. (17)

1980 Office Systems Research Association (OSRA) is founded

The objectives of OSRA are to (1) develop and promote office systems as a discipline with a common body of knowledge in the analysis, design, and administration of interrelated administrative support systems; (2) provide funds for study and research in the discipline; and (3) provide for the distribution of findings from research and experiences relating to practices and instruction in the discipline. (54:659)

1981 The Business and Office Education Division of AVA changes its name to the Business Education Division.

The change of name occurred because it was

commonly felt that business education is a more appropriate term to describe the total program of education for and about business. The affiliated associations under the Business Education Division are as follows: National Association of Business Education State Supervisors (NABESS), National Association of Classroom Educators of Business Education (NACEBE), National Association of Supervisors of Business Education (NASBE), and National Association of Teacher Educators for Business Education (NATEBE). (9; 54:657, 658) (A complete list of award recipients in each of these affiliated associations is in the appendix.)

1981 National Association of Teacher Educators for Business Education establishes NATEBE Recognition Award.

The National Association of Teacher Educators for Business Education announced the first recipient of the annual NATEBE Recognition Award. The purpose of the award is to encourage and recognize outstanding service and/or contributions to business teacher education. (A complete list of recipients is in the appendix.)

1981 Microcomputers make big gains in business offices.

In 1981, microcomputers based on microprocessor technology began to be used in business offices. Microprocessors are used as the computer's central processing unit and main memory, as well as for input/output handling, floating point calculations, communications, and array processing. The miniaturization process continues and is expected to progress. (113:22)

One of the first IBM personal computers, 1981

1982 New NBEA Headquarters Building is dedicated.

Ground was broken in Reston, Virginia, on June 29, 1980, by NBEA officers Doris Gerber (president), Robert Poland (past president), Calfrey C. Calhoun (president elect), Carl Jorgensen (secretary treasurer), and O.J. Byrnside, Jr., (executive director) for the new NBEA Headquarters Building. Russell Hosler chaired the fund-raising committee to pay off the mortgage. NBEA Headquarters was officially dedicated on April 13, 1982, with NBEA President Elizabeth Iannizzi presiding. (31; 33)

1982 Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) is signed.

The JTPA was signed into law in October 1982 as a replacement for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). Under JTPA, educators are offered greater support to participate in skill-training programs for the country's economically disadvantaged. Funding is channeled to the states rather than directly to local communities as with CETA. Education agencies must match any grant awarded from the governors' funds. (34)

1983 Standards for Excellence in Business Education is accepted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The project developed qualitative standards of performance for secondary, postsecondary, and adult programs of business education to enhance the quality of programs and to strengthen the field at all levels. The two main objectives were to (1) develop program standards of excellence common to business education programs, and (2) to develop instructional standards of excellence common to information processing, including word processing and data processing. Calfrey Calhoun, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina, was project director. (35)

1983 *A Nation At Risk: The Imperative for Educational Reform* is published.

This report, written by a diverse group of eighteen individuals, recommended that secondary schools concentrate on the "basics"

NBEA Headquarters Building at the time of its dedication in 1982

and that graduation requirements be raised in English, mathematics, and science. The report marked the beginning of a new reform movement in American education, which continues to have an impact on business education. (87)

1983 Delta Pi Epsilon expands its annual Research Awards to master's thesis.

The National Council authorized the presentation of an Annual Research Award to an outstanding master's thesis. As with the doctoral dissertation, the award is given to encourage and recognize graduate research in business education. (48:53)

1984 The Carl Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984 is passed.

The Carl Perkins Act is broken into five sections, Titles I-V. Title I dictates the distribution of federal funds to the states and mandates that the states have three administrative elements for vocational education in place—a state board, a state council, and a state plan. Title II provides the bulk of federal funding under the Act. It mandates that 57 percent of federal funds under this provision are to go to the special-needs population and 43 percent are to go to program improvement. Title III authorizes federal funding for five special programs. They are: (1) State Assistance for Vocational Education Programs by Community-Based Organizations; (2) Consumer and Homemaker Education; (3) Adult Training; (4) Comprehensive Career Guidance and Counseling Programs; and (5) Industry Education Partnership for Training in High Technology Occupations. Title IV provides funds for national programs. A major provision under Title IV is the funding for a single National Center for Research in Vocational Education. There are no special funds set aside for Title V; rather it specifies to what extent federal funds may be applied towards programs required by this law and the requirement for states to maintain their current level of funding for vocational education programs. (64)

1985 Delta Pi Epsilon publishes TIPS.

The publication of *TIPS* was approved by the 1984 National Council, and the first issue was published in 1985. The publication was designed to be a summary of action research on topics of current concern to business teachers. In 1989, the name was changed to *Instructional Strategies—An Applied Research Series*. (48:54)

1985 **National Conference on the Future of Business Education is sponsored by South-Western Publishing Company.**

Stephen B. Friedheim of Campbell Communications, Inc., coordinated a national conference on the future of business education, which was sponsored by South-Western Publishing. As a result of this conference, *An Agenda for Business Education* was published.

1985 **Desktop publishing is born.**

Paul Brainald of Aldus Corporation created the first desktop publishing package called PageMaker. Desktop publishing differs from word processing in that it has the capacity to create complex page layouts that integrate text and graphics, complete with borders, rules, and printed columns of near-typeset quality. (115:32-35; 116)

1985 ***The Unfinished Agenda: The Role of Vocational Education in the High School* is published by the National Commission on Secondary Vocational Education.**

The report explores the role and function of secondary vocational education and examines various recommendations. This report provides a frank assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of vocational education at the secondary level and makes recommendations with the best interest of the students in mind. (10)

1986 **Delta Pi Epsilon marks golden anniversary.**

Following the inaugural at New York University (Alpha), a year-long series of events were held at various chapters to celebrate the golden anniversary. *The Delta Pi Epsilon Journal* devoted an entire issue, written by Floyd L. Crank, to the history of DPE. During this fiftyyear period, a total of 24,171 members had been initiated into DPE and 90 chapters installed. (11; 48:55)

1986 **Joint Council on Economic Education (JCEE) recommends improvements for economics instruction.**

In order to improve economics instruction in the nation's schools, the JCEE recommended that teacher education programs include, at minimum, principles of economics. The committee's goal was to have future generations well equipped to handle the increasingly complex economicsrelated issues they will face as decision makers. (36)

1986 ***Tomorrow's Teachers* is published.**

This report, written by a consortium of fourteen individuals known as the Holmes Group, is a concerted effort to reform teacher education programs. As a result of this report, many teacher education programs across the nation have increased their academic requirements. In some cases, these increased academic requirements led to a five-year undergraduate collegiate program.

1986 **Institute for Educating Secretaries is founded.**

The Institute for Educating Secretaries was created by a merger agreement between Professional Secretaries International and the National Association of Collegiate Secretaries. The Institute's primary goal is to enhance the professional image of administrative support positions in office environments. There are two divisions, the Collegiate Secretaries International (CSI) and, at the high-school level, Future Secretaries Association (FSA).

1986 **NBEA.NET comes "on-line."**

NBEA.NET came "on-line" as an affiliate of SpecialNet, a computer network. The purpose was to provide members access to conferences held on-line, electronic mail, and bulletin boards. In 1987, NBEA.NET affiliated with McGraw-Hill on their MIX network. Also in 1987, the DPE Executive Board voted to make use of the McGraw-Hill Information Exchange (MIX) in conjunction with its networking system (DPE.NET). (37; 47) MIX was discontinued in 1989.

1987 ***Database of Competencies for Business Curriculum Development, K-14,* is published.**

This curriculum guide, published by the NBEA, was the first effort to codify the entire business education curriculum from kindergarten through grade level 14. It includes proficiency standards based on skills and competencies

considered essential for entry-level employees, with attention given to basic skills in reading, writing, and computing. (86) This curriculum guide was an outgrowth of the NBEA Task Force on New Concepts and Strategies for Business Education.

1987 ***Business Teacher Education Curriculum Guide*** **is published.**

NBEA published the first curriculum guide for business teacher education at all levels of instruction. The purposes of this curriculum guide are to improve business teaching and to make sure there is a firm foundation for the preparation of business teachers at all levels of instruction. (85) This curriculum guide was an outgrowth of the NBEA Task Force on New Concepts and Strategies for Business Education.

1987 **Peter L. Agnew Memorial Lecture Series is established.**

Established by the Peter L. Agnew Foundation in cooperation with NBEA, the Peter L. Agnew Lecture Series takes place annually as part of the NBEA Convention in an effort to enhance the convention, advance business education, and perpetuate the name of Peter L. Agnew, one of the founders of business education at New York University. (16)

1988 **Ellis J. Jones retires as executive director of Delta Pi Epsilon.**

Ellis J. Jones retired as the executive secretary/director of the national DPE after twenty-two years of service. During this time, Ellis J. Jones only saw a significant increase in membership and chapter growth, but also developed a nationwide communication network to provide information and assistance to DPE chapter officers, members, and other interested persons and groups. Robert B. Mitchell became the new executive secretary/director. Consequently, the national office moved from St. Peter, Minnesota, to Little Rock, Arkansas. (49:100-101; 38)

1988 **Office Education Association (OEA) changes its name to Business Professionals of America.**

Twenty-two years from its inception, the Office Education Association became the Business Professionals of America. The change in name occurred to keep pace with changing technology. (39)

1988 **The fifth generation of computer systems emerges.**

The fifth generation of computers utilizes ultra-large scale integated processors, also known as wafers. These computers are characterized by modular components, and one system can incorporate components from different vendors. They have the ability to understand verbal communications, produce verbal messages, and use artificial intelligence. (113:21)

1988 ***Standards for Business Teacher Education*** **is published by National Association for Business Teacher Education (NABTE).**

The National Asociation for Business Teacher Education revised the 1982 NABTE Standards. These revisions incorporated the latest standards of the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE), the National Association of State Directors of Teacher Education (NASDTEC), and the American Assenbly of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB). NABTE has published and revised the Standards for Business Teacher Education since 1947 in order to maintain, improve, and/or advance business teacher education. (80)

1988 **Policies Commission for Business and Economic Education celebrates thirtieth anniversary.**

During this thrty-year period, the Policies Commission developed forty-five statements that have been relevant, timely, and futuristic about the principles for which business education stands. Many of these statements have stood the test of time, while others have been revised and updated as changes have occurred. To celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Policies Commission, South-Western Publishing Company published a document containing all of the statements developed by PCBEE. (98)

1989 **O.J. Byrnside, Jr., resigns as executive director of the National Business Education Association.**

O.J. Byrnside, Jr., resigned as the executive director of NBEA on January 10, after almost twenty-one years of service. During his tenure, new NBEA headquarters were completed and the mortgage paid off. Additionally, for the first time in the history of business education,

NBEA achieved completed unification; in 1972, EBTA overwhelmingly approved a proposal to become the offical Eastern Region affiliate of NBEA, joining the Mountain-Plains, North-Central, Southern, and Western Regions as the unified organization. (40) Arthur H. Rubin served as interim executive director until July 17, when Janet M. Treichel became the new executive director of the Association.

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

AACSB—American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business
AASA—American Association of School Administrators
ABA—American Bankers Association
ABCA—American Business Communication Association
ACE—Association for Computer Educators
AICS—Association of Independent Colleges and Schools
AMS—Administrative Management Society
ARMA—Association of Records Managers and Administrators
AVA—American Vocational Association
BPA—Business Professionals of America
CETA—Comprehensive Employment Training Act
CPS—Certified Professional Secretary
CSI—Collegiate Secretaries International
DPE—Delta Pi Epsilon
DPMA—Data Processing Management Association
EBEA—Eastern Business Education Association
EBTA—Eastern Business Teachers Association
ECTA—Eastern Commercial Teachers Association
EPDA—Educational Professional Development Act
FSA—Future Secretaries Association
IES—Institute for Educating Secretaries
ISBE—International Society for Business Education
JCEE—Joint Council on Economic Education
JTPA—Job Training Partnership Act

M-PBEA—Mountain-Plains Business Education Association
NABESS—National Association of Business Education State Supervisors
NABTE—National Association for Business Teacher Education
NABTTI—National Association of Business Teacher-Training Institutions
NACEBE—National Association of Classroom Educators of Business Education
NACS—National Association of Collegiate Secretaries
NASBE—National Association of Supervisors of Business Education
NASDTEC—National Association of State Directors of Teacher Education
NASSP—National Association of Secondary School Principals
NATEBE—National Association of Teacher Educators for Business Education
NBEA—National Business Education Association
NBTA—National Business Teachers Association
NCATE—National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education
N-CBEA—North-Central Business Education Association
NCTA—National Commercial Teachers Association
NEA—National Education Association
NFIB—National Federation of Independent Business
NOBELS—New Office Business Education Learning Systems
NOMA—National Office Management Association
NSA—National Secretaries Association
OEA—Office Education Association
OSRA—Office Systems Research Association
PCBEE—Policies Commission for Business and Economic Education
PSI—Professional Secretaries International
SABE—Society for Automation in Business Education
SBEA—Southern Business Education Association
SDE—Society for Data Educators
UBEA—United Business Education Association
UBSA—United Business Schools Association
USOE—United States Office of Education
WBEA—Western Business Education Association

APPENDIX

John Robert Gregg Award

Frederick G. Nichols	1953
Paul S. Lomax	1954
David D. Lessenberry	1955
Elvin S. Eyster	1956
Hamden L. Forkner	1957
Jessie Graham	1958
Ann Brewington	1959
Lloyd V. Douglas	1960
Paul A. Carlson	1961
Herbert A. Tonne	1962
Paul F. Muse	1963
Gladys Bahr	1964
Ray G. Price	1965
Russell J. Hosler	1966
Samuel J. Wanous	1967
McKee Fisk	1968
Bernard A. Shilt	1969
Alton B. Parker Liles	1970
Ruth I. Anderson	1971
J. Marshall Hanna	1972
Warren G. Meyer	1973
Lawrence W. Erickson	1974
Estelle L. Popham	1975
John L. Rowe	1976
F. Kendrick Bangs	1977
Louis C. Nanassy	1978
T. James Crawford	1979
Doris H. Crank	1980
Floyd L. Crank	1980
Calfrey C. Calhoun	1981
Gordon F. Culver	1982
J. Curtis Hall	1983
Merle Wood	1984
Robert P. Poland	1985
Walter A. Brower	1986
Leonard J. West	1987
Anne L. Matthews	1988
Wanda A. Blockhus	1989

Delta Pi Epsilon Research Award (Master's Thesis)

Ann Cumba	1986
Joyce Sheets	1987
Mary Shroyer	1988
Karen K. Seibel	1989

Delta Pi Epsilon Research Award

J. Marshall Hanna	1941
T. James Crawford	1942
Dorothy C. Finkelhor	1943
Donald Coldwell Fuller	1944
Stephen J. Turille	1945
William N. Polishook	1946
Arnold Schneider	1947
Alton B. Parker Liles	1948
Dorothy H. Veon	1949
Charles B. Hicks	1950
Herbert Alfred Hamilton	1951
Forest Wayne House	1952
James L. Stuart	1953
V. A. Frisch	1954
D. L. Carmichael	1955
John Albert Dettman	1956
Thomas James Crawford	1957
Robert Manley Kessel	1958
Herbert Mahlon Jelley	1959
Dorothy Elizabeth Crunk	1960
Mildred C. Hillestad	1961
Charles Frederic Kunsemiller, III	1962
Arthur Donald Beattie	1963
Doris Anita Berry	1964
Harland Ebbie Samson	1965
Lester I. Sluder	1966
Elaine Frances Uthe	1967
Harry Olson, Jr.	1968
John Hester Carmichael	1970
Franklin Eugene Butts	1971
Gary L. Prickett	1971
Robert Arthur Ristau	1972
Betty Jean Brown	1973
Stanley H. Solomon	1974
Jolene Davidson Scriven	1975
Walter Lee Bishop	1976
Thomas O. Stanley	1977
Roger Ditzenberger	1978
Aida E. Santiago-Perez	1979
Norma Jean Olson	1980
Ellen S. Walch	1981
Blanche Ettinger	1982
Robert E. Loth	1983
Elizabeth Ann Regan	1984
Charlotte K. Graves	1985
Carolee Sormunen	1986
Donna L. Kizzier	1987
Vivian Arnold	1988
Eleanor J. Davidson	1989
Sherry Hellmuth	1990

NBEA Secondary Teacher of the Year

LaNeta L. Carlock	1978
Revere Ashley Houck	1979
Barbara R. Baynes	1980
John S. Nigro	1981
Herbert F. Yengel	1982
Beverly Spickelmier	1983
Mildred K. Shupe	1984
Elizabeth B. Gillard	1985
Arvella Jones	1986
David Gynn	1987
Phyllis A. Smith	1988
Lynda P. Hawkins	1989
Donald L. Moore	1990

NBEA Postsecondary Teacher of the Year

Bette Ruth Simmons	1978
May Oka	1979
Ann B. Bennick	1980
Kathryn W. Hegar	1981
Melvin A. Johnson	1982
Illa W. Atwood	1983
Isabelle A. Krey	1984
Kenneth C. Hess	1985
Jo Ann E. Sherron	1986
Linda Anne Mallinson	1987
Janice C. Harder	1988
Linda W. Acker	1989
Peter F. Meggison	1990

NBEA Collegiate Teacher of the Year

Ruth B. Woolschlager	1978
Robert E. Gades	1979
Adaline Jones Eastman	1980
Robert P. Poland	1981
Calfrey C. Calhoun	1982
Jeffrey R. Stewart, Jr.	1983
Alton V. Finch	1984
Dean Clayton	1985
Patricia G. Moody	1986
Lonnie Echternacht	1987
Mary Margaret Hosler	1988
Rosemarie McCauley	1989
David J. Hyslop	1990

NBEA Distinguished Service Award (Administrator or Supervisor)

Hobart H. Conover	1978
Lloyd L. Garrison	1979
Anne L. Matthews	1980
Carl E. Jorgensen	1981
John D. Lee	1982
Doris R. Gerber	1983
Merle Wood	1984
Harry H. Jasinski	1985
Z. S. Dickerson, Jr.	1986
Charles A. Newman	1987
John Kushner	1988
Sandra Yelverton	1989
Gary E. Thompson	1990

NBEA Distinguished Service Award (Businessperson or Organization)

Phyllis J. Peck	1979
Robert T. Wright	1981
Southwestern Publishing Company	1982
Gregg/McGraw Hill	1985
Houghton Mifflin Company	1986
Karl Jacob Seitz	1989

NBEA-NFIB Award (Secondary Level)

Wanda Blockus	1977
L. Eugene Jones	1978
John E. Binnion	1979
Anne Scott Daughtrey	1980
Sharon Kay Turner	1981
Betty O. Harrison	1982
DeRutha G. Richardson	1983
Shirley M. Nault	1984
Colleen Vawdrey	1985
Phyllis A. Smith	1986
Julie Ann Felshaw	1987

NBEA-NFIB Award (Postsecondary Level)

Eugene D. Wyllie	1981
Thomas B. Duff	1982
Robert L. Baker, Jr.	1983
Betty Jean Brown	1984
Randall L. Wells	1985
Ida J. Nolte	1986
Nelda H. Spinks	1987

AVA/Business Education Division Award of Merit

Margaret Andrews	1976
Fred Cook	1977
William Pasewark	1978
Adaline Jones Eastman	1979
Gay Sweet-Harris	1980
Larry Shinn	1981
Merle Wood	1982
Anne L. Matthews	1984
John D. Lee	1985
Carl E. Jorgenson	1986
Harry Jasinski	1987
Ann Masters	1988
Lonnie J. Echternacht	1989
Mary Nemesh	1989

AVA/Business Education Division Outstanding Service Award

Larry L. Shin	1989

AVA/Business Education Division Special Recognition Award

Ellis Jones	1986
James Wykle	1989

NATEBE Recognition Award

John C. Peterson	1981
Elaine F. Uthe	1982
Adele F. Schrag	1983
Mary Jane Lang	1984
Lonnie Echternacht	1985
Don Bright	1986
B. June Schmidt	1987
Sharon Lund O'Neil	1988
Anne Schatz	1989

NABESS Recognition Award

Victor L. Van Hook	1987
L. Ann Masters	1988
Anne L. Matthews	1989

NACEBE Recognition Award

Larry L. Shin	1989

Robert E. Slaughter Award

Gary N. McLean	1975
L. Eugene Jones	1975
M. Christine Gilmore	1976
Thomas O. Stanley	1976
Boyd G. Worthington	1976
Thomas B. Duff	1977
Rita C. Kutie	1977
Norma Jean Olson	1978
Melvin J. Unger	1979
George F. Claffey	1980
Les R. Dlabay	1981
Sharon Harsher	1982
Becky K. Peterson	1983
Claudia Hirst Satterwhite	1984
Franklin Stanford Wayne	1985
Patricia Helen Holmes	1986
Carol A. Johnson	1987
Eleanor J. Davidson	1988
Marsha L. Bayless	1989

Business Education Hall of Fame

John Robert Gregg	1979
Frederick George Nichols	1979
Peter L. Agnew	1981
James W. Baker	1981
Gilbert Khan	1983
Christopher Latham Sholes	1983
Paul Sanford Lomax	1985
McKee Fisk	1985
Hamden L. Forkner	1987
John L. Rowe	1987
Robert E. Slaughter	1987
Helen Reynolds	1989
Gladys Bahr	1989